

*AI*  
*cont'd*

correlated with drug resistance are very diverse: some antiretroviral agents require only one single genetic change, while others require multiple mutations for resistance to appear. A summary of mutations in the HIV genome correlated with drug resistance has been compiled. See Schinazi, R.F., Larder, B.A. & Meliors, J.W. 1997. Int. Antiviral News. 5, 129-142 (1997). Additionally, an electronic listing with mutations has also become available on the internet at sites such as [hiv-web.lanl.gov](http://hiv-web.lanl.gov) or [www.viralresistance.com](http://www.viralresistance.com) Of course, as antiretroviral drugs are administered for longer periods of time, mostly in combination with each other, and as new antiretrovirals are being developed and added to the present drugs, new resistance-correlated genetic variants are being discovered. Of particular import is that the combination of antiretroviral agents can influence resistance characteristics. --

*NO*

#### IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend claims 1 and 21 as follows:

1. (Amended) A method for determining the level of resistance of HIV to an HIV RT inhibitor comprising:

a) providing a reaction well comprising

- at least one template for an HIV RT enzyme,
- at least one primer,
- at least one detectable dNTP substrate,
- at least one HIV RT inhibitor,
- at least one ribonucleotide chosen from ATP and GTP or at least one pyrophosphate;

*A2*